## FIRST EDITION

SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

We coramend the following "elegant ex. tracts" 'to the attention of our readers. Peruse them before you make up your mind to vote the Pachel Democratic ticket to-morrow:-

More Blood-Letting.

"There are many Democrats at the North who believe," asserts the Mobile Register, "that the counter-revolution will not be complete without more blood letting;" and the Richmond Emquirer adds, "The white men of the South bave seen the day when they could use the bullet, and, if God in His anger permits the recessity to arise, they will use it again." "With the skull and end cross-bones of the lost cause before us," cries the Meridian (Miss.) Mercury, "we will swear that this is a white man's Government." The Georgia Democratic Convention declared:—"There might once have been a necessity for the Rebels of Georgia to submit to the military authorities, but there is none now." More Blood Letting.

Blair's Love for the Democracy.

"The Democratic party of the present day is Pemocratic in name, and nothing else. The do Jefferson and Jackson principles have been abendoned. The man who did not escape the tope by three hours is the author of all to which the Democratic party of the present day subscribes. It has not one scintilla of true Democracy to animate its carcass,"—F. P. Blair, "Not Bend, but Sleepeth."

"Not Bead, but Sleepeth."

'Secession is not dead," says Governor Wise.
"It is more alive to-day than ever. I support Brair because he promises revolution." J. M. Kamsey, of Georgia, declares that the true men of the South are ready to raily once more under the Rebel flag, "and try the issue at the cartridge-box." "If we are successful in the approaching contest," says the Mobile Tribune, "we shall gain all that we lost in the Lost Cause." "The country is by far too large to remain very long under one Government," says the Memphis Appeat, "and the day will come when the South will be independent." The Mobile Tribune declares that "the great Democratic party will rise in its migut, and the dagger of Brutus may ald in accomplishing our redemption."

Seymour and the Draft. SEYMOUR'S SPEECH TO THE CHILDREN MURDER-

ERS AND ORPHAN ASYLUM BURNERS IN NEW YORK CITY, JULY, 1863.

My Friends:—I have come down here from the quiet of the country to see what was the difficulty, to learn what all this trouble was concerning the draft. Let me assure you that I am your friend, (Uproarious cheering.) You have been my friends (cries of "Yes," "Yes," "That's so," "We are, and will be again"); and now I assure you, my fellow-citizens, that I am here to show you a test of my friendship, (Cheers.) I wish to inform you that I have sent my Adjutant-General to Washington to confer with the authorities there, and to have this draft suspended and stopped. (Vociferous cheers.)

The Republic in Ashes,

"On the 3d of November next the American people will endeavor to restore those States to their constitutional rights. Should this by a their constitutional rights. Should this by a possibility fall, the white population of those States may succeed in placing themselves in possession of their Government; otherwise, as sure as the Anglo-Saxon blood runs in the veins of Southern men, there will be an upheaval of civil war, and then, should Congress sustain the blacks, ashes will cover the ruins of the whole republic."—General Tom Ewing's Speech in Washington.

"The Southern whites will probably cut the gordian knot, without waiting for a change in the Senate to have it untied."—N. Y. World.

A Villainous Debt.

Lamdin P. Milligan, the unhung "Son of Liberty" who escaped the gallows by the mercy of Abraham Lincoln, has been making a speech near Logansport, Indiana, in which "I hold that it is a villainous debt, every

"I hold that it is a villainous debt, every dollar of it, from its very inception. Never a dollar of that debt was contracted for your liberty and welfare; yet, under the Constitution, this was the only justification for contracting it. The war was waged in the interests of the monetary and manufacturing interests of the country, and not to restore the Union. I told them so in 1862, in 1863, and again in 1864. Then they stopped me." they stopped me.

The Peace Democracy.

'The spirit of Wilkes Booth still lives, thank God! Therefore, take courage! Seymour. Biair, and the revival of the great cause is the motto of every true man."—Plue Bluff the motto of every true man."—Pine Bluf (Ark.) Vindicator.
"Go on, boys. Swear to murder Northern Huns! Arm yourselves and organize, and be ready to respond promptly when called on, and fight bravely even if you get killed!"—Memphis

### THE NEW REBELLION.

The Louisiana Riots-Truthful Account by an Eye-witness. A trustworthy correspondent of the New Or-leans Republican, who was in Opelousas, La., writes the following truthful account of the

recent Rebel riot:—
Last Monday morning three members of the Opelousas "Seymour Kulghts" went to the colored school on the outer edge of the town, and severely whipped Mr. Emerson Bentiey, the leacher, who is also English editor of the the leacher, who is also English editor of the St. Landry Progress. The attack was made because of an article published by him giving an cause of an article published by him giving an engling in Washingcause of an article published by him giving an account of a Republican meeting in Washington, in which he said that some Rebel spirit was exhibited by the Democratic organizations who met the procession in Washington, thoroughly armed and equipped. The account was true in every particular, which can be proved by over 500 persons who were at the meeting at Washington. Mr. Bentley was an active leader of the Republican party in the parish, and as the news of his being whipped spread over Opelousas the freedmen began assembling, armed. But Mr. Bentley and many others told them to go back to their homes, and not to start any riot, which advice having been followed, apprehensions of a diffibeen followed, apprehensions of a diffi-ubsided. Mr. Bentley made affi lavits against the three persons who assaulted him, and warrants were granted for their arrest, the time set for the trial being 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At about 11 o'clock A. M. the Rebels had assembled in strong force, armed with new guns, revolvers, etc., and, taking advantage of the return or the Republicans to their homes, they took possession of the town, and sent patrols around to disarm the freedmen and capture the leaders of their party, who were oblige to conceal themselves or take refuge in fligh if they were lucky enough to get out of town, At about 11 or 12 o'clock A. M. the same day, a body of armed men went to the office of the Progress to see Messrs. Gustave and Cornellus Donato, who were at the office, and told them Progress to see Messrs Gustave and Cornelius Donato, who were at the office, and told them that the town belonged to them (the Rebels), and that if the radicals wanted to get possession of it they could do so only by riding over the bodies of the "peace loving," "muchabused," "down-tredden" white people of the parish. They had captured a courier on the road to Washington, who had told them that Mr G. Donato had sent him to Washington club, armed, to Opelousas; but when this courier was brought face to face with Mr. Donato, he said that somebody had told him that Mr, Donato wanted him to go to Washington. At this juncture a courier informed the crowd at the Progress office that there was fighting at Mr. Hilatre Paillet's place, a short distance out of town, whereupon the crowd mounted their horses and rushed to the scene of action. The fight, as far as I was able to hear a resulted in the death of one while

a short distance out of town, whitespin the scene of action. The fight, as far as I was able to learn, resulted in the death of one white men and two or three colored, and three or four wounded on both sides. The number of freedmen was about fifteen, headed by one Adolphe Donato, and they threw down their arms only when strong reenforcements of whites arrived. Adolphe Donato made his escape.

On Monday night armed bands of men were sent over town to seek for the concealed Republican leaders. The Progress office was searched without success. One band went to the residence of Mr. Francois D'Avy, the acknowledged leader of the Republican party, and forced an entrance to his room, where he was asleep. He was shot at while lying on the had, but the assassins missed their alm. He fell in the floor feigning death, and the armed crowd started to leave. Mr. D'Avy leaped out of the window and ran through the garden. He was shot at ag, in while running, and the ball grazed the side of 'the head, near the ear, without in-

flicting serious damage. Mr. D'Avy escaped, as did all the rest of the leaders of our party, except Mr. Durand, French editor of the Prodid all the rest of the leaders of our party, except Mr. Durand, French editor of the Progress, who has been in Opelousas twelve or fifteen years, but is a citizen of France, never having been naturalized. He was taken from his house on Monday night by arrived men into the woods, and was not seen afterwards. All day Tuesday and the succeeding night the roads were strictly guarded, and persons were arrested and searched before they were permitted to enter town. On Tuesday night the Progress office was again entered, and the material was entirely destroyed. The type was thrown into the streets and the press broken. Two young men who were employed in the Progress office were advised by the Rebels to leave, which they did on Wednesday morning by the boat. Mr. Vloiet, who is agent for the Freedmen's Bureau in St. Landry, fraternizes with and assists the Rebels in their unlawful depredations. He was with the crowd that went to the Progress office to see the Messrs, Donato. The men who assaulted Mr. Bentley rode around town armed, and no attempt was made to arrest them. Their names are Mayo, Dixon, and Williams. All is quiet now, but a strict watch is kept by the Rebels to prevent an uprising.

### THE INDIAN WAR.

Betailed Account of Forsyth's Fight on

the Delaware Fork.
The New York Heraid's Fort Wallace (Kansas) The New York Heraid's Fort Wallace (Kansas) correspondent writes on the 3d inst.:—
The opening of the present Indian war has been attended by one of the most daring, heroic, and decisive expeditions which have yet characterized our Indian hostilities. Suryet characterized our Indian hostilities. Sur-rounded by vastly superior numbers, without food and shelter, miles away from succor, starving, wounded, and sick, the proud and merciless warriors of the Plains were defeated by a little band who knew their only chances of life were in looking death in the face and contesting with him the meed of victory. The expedition of Colonel Forsyth and his trusty band will ever be remembered, and the annals of the frontiers will not fail to record their almost supernatural bravery.

simost supernatural bravery.

Speaking of the fight with the Indians on the island, in the centre of the river, at Dolaware Fork, he says:—The scouts gained the island, and, tying their horses to the trees, deployed for the purpose of protecting every point.

It was now 9 o'clock in the morning. A few moments broke the stillness of the island. As the savage line came within range the quick rifles of the scouts picked their men. Suddenly wall of fire rose between the savage host and the steady scouts. Many a warrior and horse fell to the dust. Furiously the savages yelled revenge, but their reply was death. They quivered, and for a moment astounded at the opposition, balted, and in an instant staggered back. Within ten feet of the advance to the advance due of the advance of the adva staggered back. Within ten feet of the advance scouts the savage dead and wounded were lying. During the charge the Indian sharpshooters also poured in some heavy shots, which fortunately were fired high, or the havor would have been certain defeat to the scouts. In this ordeal of fire and confusion the little band on the island also suffered. About the first person hit was Colonel Forsyth, a ball striking him in the upper part of the leg. He exclaimed "I am shot!" Not three minutes later a ball struck the lower part of the left leg a short distance below the knee, producing a compound fracture and breaking the bone. He coolly said, "I am shot again, and my leg is coolly said, "I am shot again, and my leg is broken." Apparently in the same volley Lieu-tenant Beecher was struck in the side, the ball

tenant Beecher was struck in the side, the ball passing through and fracturing the spine, from which he died. Dr. Moore was shot in the head and died three days after.

The three officers were now wounded—two mortelly. The Indians notwithstanding their losses, were bent upon another attempt Colonel Forsyth, wounded as he was, continued the command, giving his orders through Abner S. Grover, or as he is known among his comrades, "Sharp Grover." Grover's experience, daring, and determination fitted him for the desperate work still to be executed. Orders were given and determination fitted him for the desperate work still to be executed. Orders were given to the scouts to improve the lull in the conflict by digging rifle-pits. Butcher and jack-knives were used. Grover, after digging a place for himself, enlarged it sufficiently and then drew Colonel Forsyth into it. Here the Colonel remained, suffering from his wounds, but constantly issuing his orders, which were promptly executed by his trusty scout Grover.

THE ATTACK RENEWED AND REPULSED The men were pretty well covered behind the little sand bills they had thrown up, when the Indians gave signs of again attacking the island. The savage leaders made the same efforts at inciting the young warriors to anni hilate the white men. The women lent their encouraging words. The chief, from an eleva-tion near the island where he could be seen, checked his borse, and with a bearing of au-thority and persuasion, in his native tongue addressed his warriors. "Young warriors," said he, "we are many and the whites are few. The white builets are almost all gone. All now that is needed is one more big run to bring the whites in."

The old man whooped at these words of the chief. When partial quiet was restored, Grover, understanding the language and what the chief said, shouted to the chief, "Heilo, old fellow, what do you think now? This is pretty tough, aln't it?" The chief, somewhat surprised, looked in the direction of the island and replied, "You speak right straight," meaning that the scout

was correct.

At 11 o'clock the savages were again ready, and with shouting and brandishing of weapons dashed upon the island. The men, better pro-tected, were enabled to fire with greater precision. The Indian line again recied, and the warriors dashed back sullenly out of the reach of fire. Another charge was made almost im-mediately, but in neither did the savages dis-play that determination evinced in the first. They were evidently badly crippled. The scouts fought as bravely as ever, losing two of their number killed. Failing to accomplish their purpose, the

savages commenced firing upon the horses and mules tied to the trees. This was a question or time, as it was dangerous to get within too close range, for fear of a bullet from the island. close range, for rear of a dutiet from the island, Early in the afternoon the last animal was shot down, and as he fell a young warrior jumped up and shouted with an air of satisfaction and in good English, "There, their last d—d horse

s gone!"
Between 2 and 3 o'clock a large body of the Indians renewed the attack in their own style of warfare, riding around the island in a circle, each time coming nearer, and firing or dropping themselves behind their horses as opportunity or necessity seemed to dictate. This tunity or necessity seemed to dictate. This was the last hostile demonstration in force for the day. Firing from the sharpshooters, however, was kept up until 8 o'clock in the evening.

### EUROPEAN NEWS.

M. Rochefort's Duck.

A duel took place on the 27th, on Dutch territory, between M. Floure Rochefort, of the Lanterne, and M. Ernest Baroche, son of the Minister. M. Ernest Baroche is Master of Requests in the Council of State and an officer of the Legion of Honor. The cause of the duel was an article in the Lanterne in reference to the recent dethereppon asks what will happen if Mr. Baroche pere should grant the required permission. He will be obliged, for controversy sake, to change his own name, since it is borne by a son publicly accused of swindling, and of malversations in the affair. Mires caused it to be affixed with ignominy to the wells of Versatiles. He then proceeds to taunt caused it to be affixed with ignominy to the walls of Versailles. He then proceeds to taunt M. Baroche for having arrested all the world except his son. This appears to have led to a challenge from M. Ernest Baroche, the Minister's son, and the gentleman alluded to. The duel was with swords. It took place on Dutch territory and lasted no less than thirteen minutes. M. Ernest Baroche received three wounds, one on the thigh, another on the breast, and a third in the side. M. Henri Rochefort was slightly wounded on the right arm. The witnesses of the latter were Messrs. Charles and Francois Victor Hugo, the two sons of the illustrious poet; those of M. Ernest Baroche were M. Adolph Belot and an officer of whose name we are ignorant. Doctor Laussy was present at the duel and attended to the wounded gentlemen.

The Irish Church Commission The Liberal journals in Ireland seem to think that the late of the "alien establishmen?" has been sealed by the report of the commission. The Cork Examiner says it has put beyond question what the revenues of the Church really are. Its net income is about £581,000, or fully one pound sterling per head of the Protestant population of Ireland! "Search the world over and nothing like this is to be found." The Examiner urges

upon the different constituencies to return to Parlis nent none but those who, despising petty reforms, and rejecting mild palliatives, will a sist the Liberals of England and Scotland in laying the axe at the root of the evil; "thus putting an end, once and forever, to the Anglican Church of Ireland as a State institution."

Seven thousand four hundred and seventy-one persons have been added to the constituency at Bristol by the new Reform Bill. Bilstol by the new Reform Bill.

Wealth of the Spanish Church, Some very instructive statistics are contained in the "Guia del Estado Ecclesiastico de Espana." Spain, at this moment, possesses no less than 800 conveots, with 15,000 nuns. There are 55 bishops, 2500 canons and abbots, 1800 "regular priests," 24,000 vicars, etc. etc. Tae budget for the Churca is twice as high in Spain, which contains 15,000,000 souls, as in France, with 37,000 000 of Roman Catholics. The Church will probably engage the serious attention of will probably engage the serious attention of the Government which, to all appearances, is to succeed Queen Isabella and her Ministers.

ORIME.

Murder of Ex-Governor Beall, of Wis The Helena (Montana) Herald of September 25 contains an account of the shooting of exGovernor S. W. Beall, of Wisconsin. Colonel
Beall visited the Montana Post office on the
afternoon of the 24th, to remonstrate with Mr.
George M. Pinney, the manager of the Post, that afterneon of the 2th, to remonstrate with Mr. George M. Pinney, the manager of the Post, that Journal having contained several attacks upon nim. Mr. Pinney drew his Deringer, and oeremptorily ordered him out. He appealed to Marshal Howie, who was present, for a pistol, for an equitable settlement then and there. This was not granted, and Colonel Beali was again ordered out, and, still threatened by Pinney's pistol, he took his departure. He again visited the office on the 25th, and after words between the Colonel and Pinney, the only other person present being Mr. Pinney's partner, John Potter, the Postmaster—Colonel Beall was shot down by Pinney, who fired twice. The first shot lodged in the front wall of the room, and the second ball struck the gray-headed old man a little beneath the left eye, and ranged downward. Governor Beall tell with a pistol in his hand. A large and excited crowd soon thronged about the doors and windows, and the indignation against Mr. Pinney became so strong that threats of summary vengeance upon him were openly indulged in. Gov. Beall was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Wisconsin, and afterward elected Lieutenant-Governor of the same State, but as the Governor was elected to the United States Senate, Colonel Beall was acting Governor three years. From that time until the outbreak of the Rebellion, he held many important offices in the gift of his State and of the United States. Patriotic and ardent, in spite of his years, he entered the army when the first Rebellion gun was fired as Major of a Wisconsin regiment, and was afterwards transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps and made Lieutenant-Colonel. He never faltered in the discharge of his duty, and received for his gallantry, both from General Grant and the lamented McPherson, unsolicited testimonials of the most flattering character for his bravery and patriotism. He was well known throughout the control of the paragraph of the winter for monials of the most flattering character for his bravery and patriotism. He was well known throughout the country as a writer for the Atlantic and other magazines. He was a the Atlantic and other magazines. He was a brother-in law of the Hon, Hamilton Fish, of New York, both having married daughters of J. Fenimore Cooper. He was a graduate of Columbia College, New York, and a Virginian by birth. He is between sixty and seventy years of age. Pinney was arrested by Constables Burmnister and Warfield, and conducted to jail around the back way to protect him from the indignant crowd. Governor Beall, unconscious and speechless, was borne to General

### scious and speechless, was borne to General Sol. Meredith's, where he died on the 26th ult. TEXAS.

Outrages Upon Union Men. To the Editor of the Tribune.

Sir.—Knowing your great desire for the success of the Grant and Colfax ticket, I enclose you a few statements showing the condition of affairs in North and East Texas. I think if the most ardent Copperhead from the North was here a few days, and witnessed the true state of things, he would not hesitate long to vote for Grant and Coifax. Murders of freedmen and Union I men are quite frequent, and I enclose you a few extracts from our Union paper, the Messenger, published at this place. paper, the Messenger, published at this place; also a detailed account, from the pen of a United States officer, of the rebellion at Sul-phur Springs, which is sixty-five miles south-

inis place.
of the Union men have sold or give away their crops, etc., and left for Kansas and Missouri. Thousands will have to leave if Sey-mour and Blair are elected. We hope the loyal men of the North will be true to the principles for which they fought and bled. Democrats y boast here that when Seymour is elected will make it too hot for radicals to remain in Texas. Every possible means is used to force and drive the negroes into voting the Democratic ticket. Thousands of freedmen bave been told in Texas, in the last two months. that unless they left the Loyal Leagues and voted the Democratic ticket, they would not get land to farm or cabins to live in. We are greatly rejoiced at the glorious news from Maine. It is not prudent to give my name publicity, as it would make me an object for presessingtion. oublicity, as it would make me assassination. Yours, in Union bonds, L. A. D.

McKinney, Collin Co., Texas, Sept. 28, 1868,

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

NISI PRIUS.—Chief Justi e Thempson.—In the case of Murphy and Kennedy vs. The City of Philadelphia et al., before reported, the Chief Justice this morning delivered an opinion refusing the injunction prayed. tols morning delivered an opinion refusing the in junction prayed.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Strend.—An action on a promissory note, No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, \$227.09.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2—Judge Thayer—Joshua Clendennan va. James L. T waddle and Edwin Twaddle, trustees of the estate of James Twaddle, deceased. An action to recover commissions as agent for the sale of real estate. The defense set up that the sale was not effected by the plaintiff, but by another party. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Allison, P. J.—Jury utals were begun here this morning. James H.

Jury tials were begun here this morning. James II Smith vs. James Deveraux. An action on a book account to recover for goods sold. The Court refused to admit as evidence what purported to be plaintiff's book of original entries, and directed the jury to find a verdict for the defendant, which was done. BESSION OF A COURT TO-MORGOW.

area that, as far as this court can act, no lilegal arrest shall be arrested and committed to prison without ball, a session of this court. Judge Ludlow made the following announcement:

Before proceeding with the business of this court. I desire to announce the result of a consultation held by my colleagues and myself concerning the holding of our session to morrow, the day of the general election. Under the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth elections are to be free and in order that, as far as this court can act, no lilegal arrest shall be made, and especially that no elector or other citizen shall be arrested and committed to prison without ball, a session of this court will be held to-morrow. I will be in attendance at the usual hour, and in all cases where citizens have been committed without ball I will give summary resief by immediately granting writs of habeas corpus, and in all ballable cases taking ball. We hope that the magistrates throughout the county will, in all proper cases, promptly take ball; it they do not, this Court will exercise is authority in the premises.

This action of the Court will indiscriminately supply to all cases of arrest where ball shall be allowed by law.

The District Attorney or his representative is re-

to all cases of arrest where only representative is re-judgments. Attorney or his representative is re-quested to be in attendance to-morrow, and the Clerk is ordered to be here during the day. By this order the jurymen will be discharged until Thursday morn-ing, and the Court will be adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock. COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brews-ter.—Assault and pattery cases were before this Court to-day.

BALTIMORE. Oct, 12.—Cotton firm; middlings. 26 cents. Flour less active. Howard street superflue, \$100-12; do, family, \$120-12-30; cotty Mills superflue, \$7.700 s 25; do. extra. \$9.25011-50 do. extra. \$9.25

New York, Oct. 12.—Stocks lower, Chicago and Rock Island, 116%; Reading, 90%; Canton, 48%; Eric, 47%; Cleveland and Toledo, 103%; Cleveland and Pittaburg, 88%; Pittaburg and Fort Wayne, 111%; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 83%; New York Central, 128%; I'llinois Central, 144; Cumberland preferred, 23; Virginia 28, 54; Missouri 68, 91; Budson River, 134%; 5-20%, 1862, 112%; do, 1864, 1194; do, 1864, 1104; do, 1864, 1104; do, 1864, 106; do, 186

Among the wealthy foreign residents of Paris are fifty negro and mulatto families.

General Thomas at the Capital-More Baltimore Roughs to Colonize in Pennsylvania-An Execution at Fortress Monroe-European Market Reports.

Financial and Commercial

### FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival of General Thomas,

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 -- General George H Thomas arrived this morning to attend the Dyer court martial. The notice of the postponement of the court did not reach him in time, and he came here supposing the court was to commence to day. He will leave to morro w for his command. This morning he had a long interview with Secretary Schofield, but has not yet called on the President.

### FROM BALTIMORE.

More Roughs to Vote the Democratic Ticket in Pennsylvania.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.-About one hundred roughs and doubtful characters left in last night's train for Philadelphia, it is believed intending to vote the Democratic ticket to-morrow. There were several suspicious characters here yesterday from your city, and are still in Baltimore, who, it is believed, are recruiting Democratic votes. Look out for additional shipments to-day and to-morrow.

Samuel Harker, a printer, belonging formerly to Wilmington, Delaware, died here yesterday

# FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Execution of John Perkins-His Crime-The Scenes and Incidents at the Gallows.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 9.—Yesterday afternoon John Perkins was hanged in the Jail yard at Portsmouth, Va., for committing a rape upon the person of a Miss Ford, of Norfolk county, some time in June last. It appears that Perkins, who was originally from Wakefield, New Hampshire, and came south in 1861 with the Second New Hampshire Volunteers, was engaged as a laborer upon a farm near where Mrs. Ford lived.

Upon the Sth of June last, he, in company

Mrs. Ford lived.

Upon the 5th of June last, he, in company with two negroes, named Ben. Johnson and Fawkes, proceeded to the house of Mrs. Ford, at about midnight, broke in the door, and began robbing the house. Mrs. Ford came out of her chamber to see what caused the disturbance, when she was seized by Johnson, thrown down and choked, and threatened with having her throat cut with a razor if she uttered a word, while Perkins rushed into the chamber, seized Miss Ford, and accomplished his purpose. They Miss Fore, and accomplished his purpose. They carried away with them some two hundred dollars of currency and sliver, besides several small articles which they could conveniently

carry.
Upon the first appearance of day Mrs. Ford proceeded to a neighbor's, and told them what had happened, giving the names of the parties, who were well known to her. A warrant was once issued, and two of them, Perkins and Johnson, were arrested the next day, but Fawkes succeeded in making his escape, and has not since been apprehended. They were duly tried at the recent term of the

Norfolk County Court, and both were sentenced to be hung, the time being fixed for the 2d in stant. Preparations were made, the scaffold erected, etc., but upon the day previous a respite of eight days was sent by telegraph from Governor H. H. Welles, he having been telegraphed by parties in Nortoik that these men, if proper time was allowed them, could prove

their innocence.

The evidence referred to was forwarded to Governor Welles, and although it did not have the desired effect in Perkins' case, yet it obtained for Johnson a commutation to imprison ment for life in the Penitentiary, much to his delight, as he cried out, "Thank God! I'd rather sizy there a thousand years than to die.' I he Governor argued that Perkins was the master spirit of the whole affair, the others, no doubt, joining in for the sake of plunder, and that, therefore, he could not show him any clemet.cy.

The prisoner was visited frequently, write in confinement, by Rev. Father Plunkett, of the Catholic Church, which religion he embraced, and had the sacrament a iministered to him shortly before the execution. The scaffold was situated at the sacrament corners.

to him shortly before the execution. The scar fold was situated at the southwest corner of the yard, made of common yellow pine. It was seventeen feet high, with six feet drop, Around the scaffold was drawn a detachment of the 21st United States Infantry, under command of Lieutenant B. H. Rogers, while back of this were a large number of spectators.

Perkins was brought from his cell at a quarterpast 1 o'clock, accompanied by Father Piunkett. After being shrouded and pinioued, he was led by the two Deputy Sheriffs to the scaffold, which he mounted, and kneit down and made leng and feveral provent.

made a long and fervant prayer. The Sheriff then read the sentence of the court to him, and informed him if he had anything to say he He stepped forward, and with the utmost

composure said:—"Gentlemen:—I suppose that it is needless for me to declare that I am innocent; though there is a just God who knows that I don't know whether Sarah Ford is a man or woman. I am as guiltless of the charge as the angels in heaven."

After thanking the officers of the jall and Father Plunkett for their kindness to him, and bidding them all good have the poors were ad-

bidding them all good bye, the noose was ad-justed, and at precisely half-past I the drop fell, and the spirit of John Perkins returned to the God who gave it. He was caim and collected to the last, and died protesting his innoceace. He died very easy, the fail having broken his neck, and after remaining thirty minutes the body was cut down, and placed in a coffin for interment. There was a large crowd of spectators present, and every available space was occupied, but no disturbance whatever oc (The above are the full details of the execu-

tion, which was simply adverted to by morning journals.—Ed. Eve. TELEGRAPH.)

### Ship News.

The steamer Rebecca Clyde, Captain Chichester, from Wilmington, N. C., with a general cargo for New York, while off Hog Island yescargo for New York, while off Hog Island yesterdey, discovered some derangement in her steering apparatus, and upon examination found the rudder had broken off. The Captain rigged a temporary one, and came in for narbor and repairs. In Roads, barque Travetier, Rio for New York; barque Hunter, Swan Island for Philadelphis; barque Seneca, Baltimore for Mediterranean; brig Lizzle Daniels, Rodonda for Baltimore, and a large fleet of coasters. Put back, brig Torrid Zone, for New York. Wind fresh from north to northeast, Arrived, United States revenue cutter Northerner, from Baltimore.

## THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations. By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 12—A. M.—Consols for money, 943/6941/4; for account, 941/4. U. S. 5-20s firm at 74%. Stocks quiet. Illinois Central, 951/4; Etie, 321/4. FRANKFORT, Oct. 12—A. M.—U. S. 5-20s, 771/4. Liverpool. Oct. 12—A. M.—Cotton is tending upwards. The sales to-day will probably reach 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn buoyant at 38a, 9d.

LONDON, Oct. 10-A. M .- Sugar on the spot

firm; to arrive, quiet and steady at 25s. 6d.@25s. 9d. Tallow, 49s. 3d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, Oct. 12—P. M.—Consol\*, 94½ for account; Eric Railroad, 32.

Lives Pool, Oct. 12—P. M.—Cotton firmer and more active, but not quotably higher. The sales will reach 20,000 bales. Tallow, 49s. Bacon declining; sales at 55s. 6d. Naval Stores quiet.

HAVRE, Oct. 12—P. M.—Cotton, 138L

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE. OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. | Monday, Oct. 12, 1868.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled. In Government securities there was little or nothing doing. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 102 a102 , and old do, at 101.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 484@484, a slight decline; Lehigh Vailey at 55, no change; Northern Cen-

tral at 49, no change; and Pennsylvania Rail-road at 561, no change, and Pennsylvania Rail-road at 561, no change.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 70 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirtcenth and Fifteenth; 47 for Chesnut and Wainut; 101 for Hestonville; 22 for Girard College; and 6 for Ridge avenue. Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, 163 was bid for Philadelphia; 61 for Commer-

cial; 321 for Mechanics': 107 for Southwark; 73 for City: 45 for Consolidation; and 65 for Com-Canal shares were dull. 101 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 214 for pre-terred do.; 251 for Lehigh Navigation; 70 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14 for Susquehanna

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S, Third street
First BARD.

\$60 5-218'65 Jy.7g 1084
\$600 City 60, Old 101
\$200 do. Old 101
\$200 do. Old 101
\$200 Pa 68, 1 ser 1014
\$200 Pa 68, 1 ser 1014
\$1000 Leh 68, gold L 834
\$1000 do. 9348
\$200 do. 050, 484
\$100 do. 55, 934
\$3 sh Leh V R 55

The following are this morningle gold

-The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:— 10-00 A. M. 1384 11-16 A. M. 1374 10.00 A. M. . 

138# 12·17 P. M. . -Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 49 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 3 P. M.:-U. S. 6. of 1881, 113] @113]; do. 1862, 112|@112]; do., 1864, 110@ 110]; do., 1865, 110|@110|; do. 1865, new, 108]@ 1081; do., 1867, new, 1084 21084; do., 1868, 1094 21084; do., 58, 10-408, 105 21084; do., 1868, 1094 200m-pound Interest Notes, 1194; do. October, 1865, 119. Gold, 1374 21374. Silver, 131 213.

-Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:— United States 6s, 1881, 113; @113; U. S. 5-20s, 1852, 1124@1124; do. 1864, 110@1104; do., 1865, 1104@1104; do., July, 1865, 1084@108; do. July, 1867, 1084@108; 16-40s, 105@1084; 1868, 1094@1094; 5s, 16-40s, 105@1054. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-25. Gold, 137;@1373. @1051. Compound Inter 119-25. Gold, 1372@1372.

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1134@114; old 5-20s, do., 1124@1124; new 5-20s, 1864, 1104@1104; do., 1865 1104@1104; 5-20s, July, 1865, 1084@1084; do., 1867, 1084@1084; do. 1868, 1094@1094; 10-40s, 1054@1054. Gold, 1374.

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Oct. 12 .- The Flour market continues quiet, and only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at \$6 25@7-25 for superfine; \$8@8 75 for extras; \$8:50 @9 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota spring wheat extra family; \$9@9 25 for fancy Minnesota do. do.; \$9 75@11 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohlo winter wheat do. do.; and \$12@13.50 for lancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$8@8 50 % barrel. Nothing doing in There is more Wheat offering, but the de-

There is more Wheat offering, but the demand is limited and confined to prime lots, and for the supply of the local millers. Sales of red at \$2 15@2 20; and amber at \$2 23. Rye is selling at \$1 05@1.70 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bushel for Pennsylvanta. Corn is firm at the advance noted on Saturday; we quote yellow at \$1 12@1 30; and Western mixed at \$1 25@1 26. Oats move slowly at former rates; sales of Western at 71@72c.

Barley is unchanged. Malt is strong; with sales of 1000 bushels at \$2 35.

Bark may be quoted at \$48 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ton for No. 1 Querctiron.

Cotton is quiet; with sales of middlings at 28@ Co. for Uplands and New Orleans, Whisky is dull; sales at \$1.40 pgallon tax paid.

### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ...... OCTOBER 12. 

OLEARED THIS MORNING.
Barque Josephine, Hilton, Cork for orders, E. A. Sou der & Co.

Brig Mary J. Williams, Lyons. Yarmouth. N. S., do,
Schr E. L. Porter. Sparks. Portland G. S. Repplier.

Schr Elizabeth Sinnicason, Winamore, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr John B. Austin, Davis, Rockport,
Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, Taunton, Mershon Cloud.
Schr E G. Irwin, Atkins, East Weymouth, Day, Huddell & Co.
Stir A. C. Stimers. Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde&Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Gold Hunter, Price, 9 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Warreo & Gregg. Was aground on Brandywine Shoals on Wednesday night and lost overboard part of deck load of laths.

Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, 5 days from Boston, with madse, to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Georgie Deering, Williard, from Portland, with mase, to Orowell & Collins.

Schr W. H. Travers, Todd, from Norfolk, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Argo, Carey, I day from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.

Schr Controller, Evans, 4 days from Nanticoke river, with lumber to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.

Schr Mechanic, Messick, from Drawbridge, Del., with grain to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.

Schr Cohassett, Gibbs, 8 days from New Bedford, with oil to Snober & Co.

Schr E. B. Wharton, Bonsall, from Horton's Point, Schr E. B. Wharton, Bonsall, from Horton's Point, Schr E. Simplekson, Myers, from Boston, Steamer Tacony, Nichols 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos, Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Star of the Union. Cooksey, from New Orieans for Philadelphia, at Havana loth inst. Steamship Stars and S'ripes, Holmes, hence, at Havana 5th inst.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York yesterday. pesterday.

Brig Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 10th 1nst.

Brig Frank E. Atlen, for Philadelphia in 3 days, remained at Manuapilio 22d uit.

Brig Alice Lea, Foster, hence, at Charleston yesterday. Brig D. B. Doane, Vesey, hence, at Bordeaux 24th Brig Mariposa, Lancaster, hence, at Marseilles 21th Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, hence, at Fall River 9th Bohr W. H. Thorndike, Hill, hence at Portland 9th Schra Etta Hodsdon. Adams, and Laura, Coombs, lence, at Bangor 5th lnst. Schr Isaac Rich, Orowell, hence, at Gloucester 8th Schr Archer & Beeves, Ireland, hence, at Fall River 8th inst. Schr Archer & Beeves, freiand, hence when shall shinist. Schra Annie McShane, Gibbs. and Pennsylvania. Schra Annie McShane, Gibbs. and Pennsylvania. Smith. salled from Washington, D. C., 2th inst., for Alexandria. to load coat for Philadelphia Schra W. A. Crocker, Baxter: J. Wilson. Connelly; M. G. Tarr. Maloy; L. & E. Corson, Brower; and M. J. Holway, Brown, bence at Boston 10th inst. Schr Vashti Sharp Sharp; Sea Foam, Holze; Gustle Wilson, Harria: R. H. Baugh, Phillips; and Anna Merrick, Etevena all from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

# DEMOCRACY!

Another List of Tipstave Naturalizations.

### The Professional and Mutual Vouchers.

We give below the names of 243 tipstave citizens naturalized in the Supreme Court on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of last week. The following shows the number already published by us:-

Published to-day.....Published previously..... Grand total.

Mutual Vouchers. As late as Friday, October 9, when the atten. tien of both Judges Sharswood and Thompson had been called to such practices, there was a case of mutual vouching. Patrick Glenn, residing at No. 1805 Salmon street, and Edward Dougherty, No. 1250 Richmond street, were the operators, one vouching for the other and then

The Professional Vouchers do not appear frequently below John Williams, who vouches five times, being the most active. The following is a summary of their work, as far as developed:-

in turn being vouched for by him.

James A. Watson ...... 72 James A. Costello ...... 16 Hiram Jacobs....... Bernard Mullin..... George Palmer...... John Ward...... Hugh Brown.... Theodore Suyder 33 William Campbell William Gross 25 John Hartman 24 Joseph Ostertag George Thomas Evans 22 John H. Little 19 Ernest Gentner 19 John Williams 19 Henry Wisham 17 Thomas Cochrane 17

The City Executive Committee

have authorized the publication of the following card, in connection with the lists which ing card, in connection with the lists which we will publish from day to day:—
HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, October 1, 1868.—The following-named parties have been naturalized by the Supreme Court during the present campaign. We call upon our friends to closely examine the same as regards the residence of the party, the name of the voucher, etc., and to make copies of the same, to be used on election day.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President. JOHN L HILL, A. M. WALKINSHAW, Secretaries.

### OUR NEW VOTERS.

Naturalized Wednesday, October 7. Name. Voucher. Charles Williams, Wilson Hobensack Charles Williams,
Abbington,
James Thompson.
2219 Race street.
Dabiel McGerry,
172 S. Juniper street.
John Morris,
Vol. Hell, Pottstown,
Timothy Lyons,
5 Randolph court,
John Hulchinson,
412 Lubin street,
Patrick Conroy. Montgomery county
John McLaughlin
2219 Race street
Robert McGonigle
t. 434 Monroe street
James McGovern
J. F. Brant, 219 Pine st
John McCormick
4 Central place

4 Central place James H Lyons 412 Lubin s... Pairick Conroy, 700 Catharine street James Johnson 1028 S. Eighth street Cresher avenue.
M. Henshey, 17 Mead.
Francis McKee. J. McNamee, 778S, Sixth James Campbell 4 Pullips and Jefferson James Reliley 740 S. Sixteenth street

Daniel McGomey, 1911 Richard st. Charles Ballier Louis Saverwein 501 S Fifth street. 518 Pierce street. Daniel Dougherty Henry Smith Patrick Quigley, James Gillespie 231 Oneen street 215 Concord street J. Boyie, Bristol John Gerney 523 Reed street D Gallagher, Bristol. Joseph M. Frank,

Freemansburg.

William Pierson.

Pottstown.

Joseph Ebper.

937 Marsball s Adam Heiller,

John Stanton,

238 Quarry street.

John Rogan, 216 German street.

James Gailagher,

Tim. McGinty,

James Kerrigan,

Dennis Murphy, rear 1431 Phillips Arthur Mullen, Henry Murphy 1523 Phillips street Patrick McGucken 1408 Cadwalader st Pink street. Aug. M. Bommuller, Lower Merion. George Grow
Lower Merion
Charles Morrison 1118 Potter street Neil Collins, 912 S. Seventeenth st John Williams, 1028 Filbert street John Kienke Marsball street.

John Smeth William Shea John Shea, Montgomery co. J. Curren, Richmond. David Barry John O'Callahan 242 Concord street:

John McCue, Bucks co. Jas. Moore, 1126 Filbert.

Hugh Halpin.

1428 Ridge avenue.

Thos. Parker, 912 S. 17tbJ. Williams, 1028 Filbert,
Daniel McClure,
Chester control.

Daniel Curry, 1024 18th, Jas. Stewart, 506 S. Front Herman Schulze, Christian Fressman Herman Schulze,

34 Apple street.
Charles D. Han,
Thos. Hollins, Chester.
Adolph Leumer,
Montgomery county.
John McCourt,
Montgomery county
John McCourt,
David Sisk, 219 Union Thomas Douglass' 10 Gatzmer street.

James McCoy, 220 S. Twenty-sixth. John Scott 109 Coombs alley John Riley 1804 Cuthbert street 262 S. Twenty-sixth. William Roney 131 Mead street Mr. Rowland 1003 S. Seventeenth 1426 Brown street James Moore 749 Filbert street James Hanly Edward Cavanaugh, Montgomery county, 315 Girard avenue Augustus Hider, Henry Gisse John Dougherty, James McCloskey John Dougherty, 108 Bread street. Frederick Weckerly. 108 Bread street Charles Gassner 925 Parrish street

1618 Carlton street

Michael Cullen 1119 Germantown

James A. Costello
14 Leed's avenue
John Baxter
P. F. Bourgignan
2222 Callowhill st

1407 Somerset

James Hanly

1805 Coates street. John Sullivan, 3742 Warren street. Owen Hickey 3623 Green street Frank Reilly Michael Lamb Ford road James Johnson Robert Curry, 1028 S. Eighth street William D. Gynn 1927 N. Third street Michael Macken. Thomas Carroll 1026 S Fifth street, William Russell 233 S. Front street John Keiley 523 Fitzwater street 518 S. Third street. John McLean

Michael J. Murray, Thomas Shannon, 1721 S. Fifth street. Sol. Weltzenkearn, Bernard McSorly, 1302 Pearl street. William Baxter, William Fritz, William Ryan, 1908 Germantown av

William Strain, 936 S. Third street Daniel McDermott James J. Devinney Jere McDevitt, John Egan,

Fred. Baldzinger, Seventh and Shippen.

[Continued on the Second Page.]